

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, 3 cents per copy—50 per

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 50

cents per copy, or \$5 per annum in advance.

ADVERTISING: 10 cents per line for the first

insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications.

ALL LETTERS must be addressed to the

Editor, and must be paid for, or the postage

will be charged. For a full description of the

advantages of advertising in this paper,

see the "Advertisement" column on page 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS received every morning.

TERMS: cash in advance.

VOLUME XVI. No. 23.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY—INGENIOUS—QUEEN

OF THE CATHEDRAL.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BROADWAY—LADY OF LYONS—

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BROADWAY—GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT—

FOUR SISTERS—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BURTON'S THEATRE. CHAMBERS STREET—WEEK POINTS—

DELICATE GRACE—CLARE.

NATIONAL THEATRE. CHAMBERS STREET—MADAME

WOCOUTER—BLANCHE THE OUTCAST—MABLE MAIDEN.

PROFESSOR'S LYCEUM. BROADWAY—CHRISTIAN

CAROL—MAGIC PERFORMANCES—TURN OUT.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE. BOWERY—AUSTRALIAN

PERFORMANCES.

CHRISTIE'S MINSTER. Minster Hall, 47 Broadway—

CHRISTIANITY—FOLLOWER—MUSIC HALL, No. 44

BROADWAY—EUROPEAN MINSTER.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMERICAN PERFORMANCES—

AMERICAN THEATRE.

BOWERY CIRCUS—EUROPEAN PERFORMANCES.

REVUE-ARTIST—ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

SOCIETY LIBRARY—FRANZ FAMILIAR CONCERT.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, December 23, 1851.

This Morning's News.

I shall doubtless have the Europa's mails

to-day, in season to lay the details of the French

revolutionary movement before our readers to-morrow

morning. We also expect the Baltic every

moment, with four days' later advice.

We shall be able to give our readers a full

and complete account of the French revolution

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his calculation. In the same way now, he is the

first in the field to give \$1,000 to Kosuth, just

because he expects it will bring him back \$5,000

in the sale of Kosuth's hats. A host of dry goods

stores and manufacturing establishments have followed

the example, in order to have an advertisement

inserted free for their wares in all the papers of the Union.

Not only individuals and firms, but whole parties

have been dealing with Kosuth as a vast speculation.

The whole committee of the city have

given him \$1,000. Does any one imagine that it

is because the whole committee have any particu-

lar love for Kosuth, or any great anxiety to

see Hungary a free and independent republic, that

they have presented him with that sum? Is it not

given solely with a view to advance the interests of

the party, with an eye to the Presidential election,

and in order to produce thousands upon thousands

of dollars in the spoils of victory? The thousand

dollar purse was undoubtedly deposited as a

nest egg, and in order that it might fructify. Kosuth

must be a less sagacious man than we take him

for, if he regards one half of the adulation he

has received as sincere, or esteems one-fourth of

the contributions as the free-will offerings of patriotic

hearts upon the altar of liberty. On the contrary,

he must see that they are evidences of calculating

selfishness on the part of the donors.

But this does not altogether account for the

success of Kosuth. He has in him powerful

elements of popularity, able cunning traders

and shrewd party politicians would not invest

their capital in the Hungarian Loan Fund.

He can command success; and the very fact of

so much hypocritical homage being rendered to

him, is the best proof of it. If there is hypocrisy,

there is also sincerity; and Louis Kosuth's oratory

is a living reality. It does move men's souls, and

the souls of women, too, and kindles the fire of a

holy zeal, almost amounting to fanaticism, in the

hearts of the Protestant clergy of all denominations;

while the silent hostility of the Catholic clergy, and

the open denunciation of the man and his designs

by such a dignitary of the church as Archbishop

Hughes, furnish additional proofs of the vast

power that the Hungarian chief wields over the

human mind. What is the cause?

The cause of Kosuth's success is just the same

as the cause of the success of Jenny Lind. It is not

because the Swede is a greater vocalist than others,

that he has brought so much money, but from her

originality. Her style of singing was a new thing

in the world—it was unique. There was nothing

exactly like it before. It was a perfect curiosity.

Kosuth is undoubtedly a great orator; but there

have been greater orators; and it is not so much

that he transcends other men in eloquence, as that

his style is a novelty—it is not English or American.

It is Hungarian, and of an eastern hue, and there-

fore comes upon us with a peculiar freshness. We

never had the opportunity of hearing an able Hun-

garian orator in our own language before; if we

had, probably the effect of Kosuth's speeches would

not be half so great. We have been informed by

intelligent Hungarians, that as an orator, Kosuth

is regarded by his own countrymen as inferior

to many other distinguished men whom the revolu-

tionary struggle in Hungary brought to the sur-

face. But his character, his sagacity, and the per-

secutions he has endured, have combined with his

undoubtedly great powers as a public speaker, to

give him the high position which he attained in that

nation. What are the peculiarities of his style?

They are to be found in the language of the

Bible—sublime in its simplicity, touching in its

pathos, and beautiful in its imagery. How differ-

ent is the Eastern eloquence of the Bible from that

of European writings! It goes direct to the heart,

and captivates the imagination. The Prophet

Isaiah and Saint Paul are prototypes of the orator

of Kosuth; and this is one reason why religious

Protestants, who are so familiar with the Scriptures,

are attracted by his style—it is so like that of the

book they most prize. The effects produced by the

preaching and the writings of St. Paul, who had

the gift of tongues in a wonderful degree, are very

similar to the results of Kosuth's preaching, both

in England and in this country. St. Paul was a

'Hebrew of the Hebrews.' His mother tongue

was Hebrew; but he could also speak the Greek

and Latin languages, and be powerfully elo-

quent in both. His great triumphs were in the

Greek language. Kosuth possesses the gift of

tongues. His mastery over the English language,

and the effects he produces by it, are among the

greatest marvels of the age. The Hungarian lan-

THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND THE APPROACHING

CRISIS.—There is a prospect that the prompt,

fearless, energetic, and successful coup d'état of Louis

Napoleon may preserve the peace of Europe. There

is this prospect; but there is also the prospect still

before us of a wide-spread and exterminating

continental war. Our government and our people are

virtually committed, by official acts and popular

manifestations, to the republican side of the con-

troversion, and to Kosuth's policy of "political, mat-

erial, and financial aid" to the great cause of the

liberals of all Europe. There is also the prospect

of the complete commitment of the government to

the doctrine of active intervention before another

year is over, through the operation of popular sen-

timent upon the Presidential election of 1852.

Now, in the event of a general war in Europe,

and in the contingent event of the participation of

the United States in the struggle, our field of

action will be upon the salt water. The Mediter-

anean and the Black Sea will open a fine field for

aggressive operations against the despots of Naples,

Austria, and Russia—a fine field for the employ-

ment of a fleet of one hundred vessels of war.

The question, then, is suggested, how are we pre-

pared to meet this demand in the event? A strong

fleet will be indispensable to protect itself, for a

small fleet would be captured or annihilated. What,

then, is our equipment for this European con-

test?

According to the report of the Secretary of the

Navy, the following constitute the forces of our

available squadrons in active service:

Steamers.	Sailing vessels.
The Home squadron..... 2	3
The Mediterranean squadron..... 1	5
The African squadron..... 1	5
The Brazil squadron..... 1	10
The Pacific squadron..... 1	3
East India and China squadrons..... 1	3

In addition to these, we have some half a dozen

other steamers of the first class, including several

being fitted out for sea, and some fifteen or twenty

additional sailing vessels, in commission or in ordi-

nary.

This is our peace establishment. "In case of an

aggressive war against this republic, a hundred

steamers, and an innumerable fleet of sailing vessels,

could be got in readiness for active service in less

than six months. We have the *vis inertia* for a

successful defence against the combined powers of

the world, on land or sea. But, for immediate ac-

tion, upon a scale commensurate with the require-

ments of a general European war, we are in a bad

way, even for the protection of our own commerce.

Our peace establishment is insufficient for the

duty of competent protection to our world-wide, and

constantly increasing, commercial marine. Two

small steamers for the African coast, for example,

would be more efficient in suppressing the slave

trade than five sailing vessels upon that station.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends an addi-

tional small steamer to the service, as best adapted

for entering shallow bays, creeks, harbors, or

suspicious inlets, as necessity may require. And

we think it is easy of demonstration that one small

steamer is better than the lumbering hulk of a

frigate, except for standstill defensive purposes; as,

for example, where a ship may be placed in the

narrow channel of a river to keep guard. Two

small steamers of five guns can be made more ef-

fective than one large one of ten guns in any way.

Mr. Graham is, therefore, pursuing what may be

reasonably considered the wisest policy, in recom-

mending an increase to the navy by the addition

of a competent number of small steamers to the

active peace establishment. During the last twelve

months, the presence of a steamer or two within

striking distance of the ports of Central America,

on both sides, might have curtailed the outrages

of British agents in that quarter, and prevented the

late insult to the American flag at Greytown. And

the same may be said of certain bold enterprises

of the British on the coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

A few war steamers for some time past have been

saidly needed at that important station, in main-

taining the rights of our commerce, as well as in

cutting off the illicit African slave trade under the

American flag.

Assuming that the general peace of 1851 will be

continued, our effective navy is altogether ineffi-

cient—in active steamers especially—for the protec-

tion of our vast commerce all over the globe, and

the maintenance of at least equal privileges of trade

with friendly powers that are possessed by England

and France. But assuming that there is the immi-

nent hazard of a general European convulsion, and

that there is a very manifest probability of our

being involved in it, upon the doctrine of active in-

tervention, our present naval establishment is too

weak to be left upon the high seas for its own de-